

DESCRIPTIONS OF HITHERTO UNRECORDED
AUSTRALIAN PLANTS,

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MUSGRAVEA, g.n.

Flowers small, in spike-like racemes, nearly straight before expansion. Petals separately seceding. Stamens inserted near the summit of the petals. Free portion of filaments very short. Anthers apiculate. Hypogynous scalelets usually three, somewhat distant from each other, upwards gradually pointed. Style capillary. Stigma terminal, conical-ovate. Ovulary sessile; ovules two, laterally attached, their base free. Fruit comparatively large, dimidiate-orbicularly ellipsoid; pericarp hard, anteriorly dehiscent.

MUSGRAVEA STENOSTACHYA.

On Mount Bellenden-Ker, W. Sayer; on the Johnston River, Dr. Th. L. Bancroft.

A tree, known to attain 50 feet in height, and perhaps getting even higher. Leaves of very firm consistence, scattered or crowded, on stalks of moderate length or short-stalked, from 2 to 4 inches long, obovate-elliptical, entire, above glabrous, beneath greyish or brownish from a very thin vestiture; primary lateral venules pennular-spreading; ultimate venules closely reticular-joined, rather prominent beneath. Racemes very slender, many-flowered, from 2 to 8 inches long, forming terminal panicles. Flowers about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long; in pairs on very short stalks, but unprovided with stalklets; each pair from the summit of the stalk supported by three much persistent very short bracts. Petals outside beset with appressed greyish hairlets. Style about $\frac{1}{6}$ inch long, glabrous towards the summit. Stigma minute. Ovulary bearing a brownish close vestiture. Fruit (sent separately) much attenuated into the base, about 2 inches long; pericarp thick, almost lignescent and

at last flatly expanding. Seeds unknown. This new genus differs from *Darlingia* in bracts, number of hypogynous scalelets and ovules, also possibly in the structure of its seeds. Should however normally four ovules be occurring, a question which could not be finally ascertained from the material hitherto extant, and should the seeds not be very different from those of *Darlingia spectatissima*, then our new plant would constitute a second species of that genus. But the pericarp is more like that of *Cardwellia*, while the flowers are nearly those of *Helicia*, seemingly also as regards ovules. The leaves are almost undistinguishable from those of *Orites fragrans*. The dedication is chosen to do also phytographically honour to the memory of Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., the late Governor of Queensland, under whose vice-regal administration those regions became largely opened up, in which this rare and remarkable tree has its native sylvan home.

EREMOPHILA BATTII, n.sp.

Branchlets as well as the leaves beset with very short spreading rigidulous hairlets; leaves quite small, scattered, mostly from rhomboid to lanceolate-cuneate, gradually narrowed into their petioles, generally indented at and towards the summit; flowers axillary, solitary, on very short pedicels; calyx bearing scattered spreading hairlets, its outer segments lanceolar-ovate, its inner narrow-lanceolar; corolla about thrice as long as the calyx, bluish, outside imperfectly beset with jointed spreading hairlets, inside partially cottony, its two upper lobes short and blunt, its lateral lobes semilanceolar-ovate and oblique, the lowest lobe usually roundish and at the base contracted; stamens enclosed; ovulary bearing short white vestiture; fruit comparatively large, nearly globular, beneath the outer pellicle each of its two cells subdivided and two-seeded.

Near Eucla; J. D. Batt.

Leaves $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, often longitudinally folded inward, the denticles conspicuous and mostly deltoid. Corolla about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch long. Ripe fruit measuring fully $\frac{1}{3}$ -inch; the grey

seceding pellicle beset with copious minute hairlets; putamen thick, hard, broadly furrowed.

This species approaches *E. Goodwinii* as regards flowers, but the vestiture is not conspicuously glandular, the leaves are in form and length very different, while the pedicels are much shorter than the calyx. The remarkable indentation of the leaves is not known in any other species.

HALGANIA GUSTAFSENI, n.sp.

Vestiture consisting of copious soft comparatively long hairlets; leaves flat, mostly elliptic-lanceolar, equally green on both sides, irregularly and minutely denticulated towards the upper end, their lateral venules only slightly spreading; cymes usually many-flowered, terminal and from the upper leaf-axils; flowers relatively large; calyx about as long as the corolla, its segments semilanceolate-linear; lobes of the corolla rather conspicuously narrowed at the upper portion; anthers pale-yellow, beset with minute asperities and very small hairlets, the appendages shorter than the cells; style glabrous.

Near Mount Hale.

Leaves hardly rigid, to 2 inches long, often $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch broad, at least the upper sessile. Corolla nearly glabrous, spreading to about $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch diameter. Ripe fruit not obtained. This plant differs already from *H. solanacea* in still more conspicuous indument, in much larger, more denticulated and very venulated leaves, in flowers of greater size and copiousness, in the upwards much narrowed calyx-lobes and in proportionate shortness of the anther-appendages. The species furthermore is distinguished from *H. Bebrana* by not conspicuously glandular vestiture, by leaves more wrinkled on the surface and by more elongated calyx-lobes. *H. integerrima* in its typical state has been found by Mr. Edwin Merrill near Mt. Moore; its leaves are occasionally denticulated towards the summit, its flowers are not seldom solitary; Drummond's plant n. 96 differs, at all events as a variety, in its vestiture. *H. corymbosa* extends to the Greenough River (Miss Duncan).